

PX 266

Message

From: [REDACTED]@ripple.com]
Sent: 10/12/2015 2:53:09 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: XRP Fund PPT
Attachments: RippleDeepDive.pdf

I attached a copy of the Deep Dive. It is slightly updated from Nov 2014. A new market maker document will be uploaded shortly, but the information contained is covered by the other documents as well.

See you tomorrow,
[REDACTED]

On Mon, Oct 12, 2015 at 2:40 PM, [REDACTED] wrote:

[REDACTED]

Thank you so much!! But the Deep Dive one require log in to get access and the Ripple for Market Makers cannot be open. The Deep Dive we are using is from September 2014. Do you think it is still okay?

I am looking forward to meet you and talk about this too!

Best,
[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]@ripple.com]
Sent: Monday, October 12, 2015 2:35 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]

Subject: Re: XRP Fund PPT

[REDACTED]

The latest Deep Dive, Ripple for Financial Institutions, and Consensus whitepapers can be found here: <https://ripple.com/whitepapers-reports/>

The latest Interledger Protocol whitepaper can be found here: <http://interledger.org/>

Is there anything else you had in mind? I look forward to meeting tomorrow to go over the ppt.

Best,

[REDACTED]

On Mon, Oct 12, 2015 at 11:28 AM, [REDACTED] wrote:

Hi [REDACTED]

The current white papers we have are not the lastest updated. I am wondering if you could send us the latest updated white papers and documents like Ripple Deep Dive to help us delivery the newest and most accurate info to our potential investors?

Thank you so much.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]@ripple.com]

Sent: Friday, October 09, 2015 3:03 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: Patrick Griffin; [REDACTED]

Subject: Re: XRP Fund PPT

Thanks for being flexible. Tuesday at 4 pm works well for me for the PPT discussion.

[REDACTED]

On Fri, Oct 9, 2015 at 4:55 PM, [REDACTED] wrote:

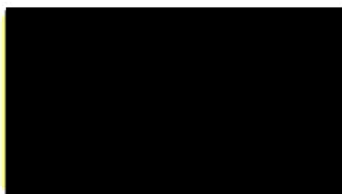
Hi [REDACTED]

Many thanks for your email.

We are fine with the following Monday at 2pm to discuss marketing plan.

About our PPT discussion on Tuesday, can we do before 1230pm or after 4pm instead? Thank you

Our office location:



Look forward to seeing you soon. Thanks

Regards,

[REDACTED]

On Fri, Oct 9, 2015 at 12:49 PM, [REDACTED]@ripple.com> wrote:

Thanks [REDACTED] Would 1-2 pm on Tuesday 10/13 work for me to come to [REDACTED] and discuss the PPT? Apologies for the switch.

For the investor/marketing plan meeting on Monday 10/19, would 2 pm work for a meeting with both Patrick and I at the Ripple offices?

Looking forward to it.

Best,

[REDACTED]

On Fri, Oct 9, 2015 at 3:01 PM, [REDACTED] wrote:

Dear all

Thanks for the call earlier. As discussed, can we please have a meeting this coming Monday 1pm- 2pm or after 4pm in [REDACTED] office to discuss PPT? Please kindly confirm what time is good. I have also attached the latest PPT for your review.

Also, Patrick, please let us know what time works for you the following Monday/Tuesday to go through investors list as well as marketing plan.

Many thanks

Regards,

[REDACTED]

On Fri, Oct 9, 2015 at 10:58 AM, [REDACTED] wrote:

Dear all

Please find the attached PPT for our discussion today. Many thanks

Regards,

[REDACTED]

On Tue, Oct 6, 2015 at 6:56 PM, Patrick Griffin [REDACTED]@ripple.com> wrote:

Thank you! [REDACTED] will help us find a time later this week.

Patrick

On Oct 6, 2015, at 6:31 PM, [REDACTED] wrote:

Hi Patrick

Congrats on the announcement today. We will update the PPT accordingly and when you have time, we can set up a call later this week to discuss. Thanks

Regards,

[REDACTED]

On Sat, Oct 3, 2015 at 7:25 AM, [REDACTED] wrote:

Patrick

We would like to move this forward asap, so your feedback early can enable us to move forward thanks so much

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: [REDACTED]
To: Patrick Griffin [REDACTED]@ripple.com>
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: XRP Fund PPT

Hi Patrick

Please find the attached latest draft base on the outline you shared with us last week for your review. Let us know if we can have a quick call to discuss any comments you have early next week. Many thanks

Have a good weekend

Regards,

[REDACTED]

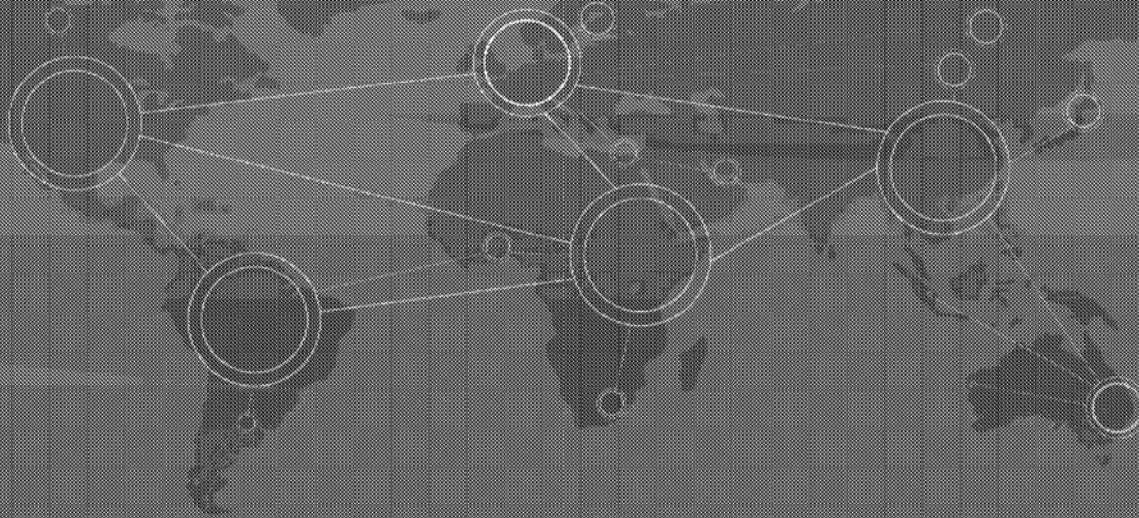
On Mon, Sep 28, 2015 at 12:01 PM, [REDACTED] wrote:

Hi Patrick

Thanks for the outline. We are currently putting together the ppt. There is a google doc link in the outline for our reference. I tried to open the link but it requires permission. I have requested the access. Please kindly approve. Thanks

Regards,





The Ripple Protocol: A Deep Dive for Finance Professionals



November 2014

Overview

Ripple Protocol: The Internet for Value

Ripple is a universal protocol founded in 2012 to power the cheapest and fastest payment system for value transfer. Ripple's technology enables users to transfer funds (including fiat currencies, digital currencies and other forms of value) across national boundaries as seamlessly as sending an email.

Building Upon Other Digital Currencies

Like other digital currencies such as Bitcoin, the Ripple Protocol enables peer-to-peer transaction settlement across a decentralized network of computers. As a result, Ripple circumvents many of the fees and reduces many of the risks involved in interbank funds transfers, particularly in international transactions. Unlike other digital currency protocols, however, the Ripple Protocol is currency agnostic and users are not required to transact in the Protocol's native currency (XRP). In addition, the technology enables near real-time settlement (three to six seconds) and is built to route each international transaction to the cheapest FX bid/ask spread available in the network.

A Compelling Alternative to Correspondent Banking

As a result of its key features, the Ripple Protocol represents a compelling alternative to traditional interbank funds transfer systems. While this report walks through several potential applications of the protocol, the technology is perhaps most promising in international transactions. Given the absence of an international payment rail, international interbank funds transfers rely on a series of correspondent banking networks which introduce multiple layers of fees, counterparty risk and settlement delays. The Ripple Protocol eliminates the costs associated with correspondent banking as it enables two banks located anywhere in the world to transact directly on a real-time basis.

Partnerships are Key

Another key differentiator of Ripple is the network's reliance on partnerships with banks, payment processors, money transmitters, and other financial services institutions. This approach stands in contrast to other peer-to-peer networks, most of which seek to disintermediate existing players. The Ripple Protocol is not built to interface directly with consumers and does not govern retail prices. Thus, the Protocol provides financial institutions with the flexibility of passing on some of the cost savings to their end customers (consumers and businesses) while managing profit margins.

Regulation, Liquidity and Competition are Key Risks

Regulatory uncertainty remains the key hurdle for digital currencies, including Ripple. It is unclear how regulation will ultimately shape up and what costs this will add on the protocol or to its users. Additionally, much of the protocol's appeal, such as the ability to send funds abroad and leverage competitive FX rates, hinges on the network ability to scale volume. Finally, competition could intensify as some incumbents that feel threatened by the rise of digital currencies could enact policies to restrict adoption.



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The Ripple Protocol

Ripple Protocol: The Internet for Value

Ripple is a universal protocol founded in 2012 to power the cheapest and fastest payment system for value transfer with a global, post-Internet architecture. Ripple's innovative technology enables users to exchange money (including fiat currencies, digital currencies, gold, and other items of value) across national boundaries as seamlessly as sending an email.

At its core, Ripple is a physical network of computers running a common open-sourced software (known as *rippled*, pronounced: ripple-"d"), developed and maintained by Ripple Labs (more on Ripple Labs below). Users plugged into the *rippled* software transact according to rules set by the Ripple Protocol. Similar to other Internet protocols – e.g. SMTP for email and HTTP for websites – Ripple is a set of rules that govern how Internet-connected computers communicate with each other. As an Internet protocol, no one owns the Ripple network and the open-sourced software is completely free. Ripple Labs does not operate the network, collect fees, or limit access.

Understanding Ripple as a Protocol

Understanding Ripple as a protocol is critical in order to appreciate the potential of the technology and the appeal for prospective users/partners. Ripple protocol is a set of rules for transaction clearing and settlement: governing how two parties can transfer ownership of any currency or item of value. The protocol is not designed as a consumer or merchant interfacing payment service. This means banks, payment processors, money transmitters, and other providers of financial services can continue to control the entire customer experience (including interfacing with their end customer, determining pricing, and customer acquisition).

In addition, as a protocol, Ripple cannot dis-intermediate banks or its financial services users/partners. This is synonymous with other Internet protocols like HTTP (the protocol for the Internet) or SMTP (the protocol for email); no company can cut access to these public goods, because no company controls them. On the other hand, Ripple relies on financial institutions to serve as gateways providing access for funds to enter and exit Ripple and market makers to provide liquidity within the network.

Another important aspect of a protocol is that users don't have to know how it works- and in fact, users don't even know there is a protocol to begin with. Consumers don't have to understand how the Automated Clearing House (ACH) or Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) work to send payments or understand how the HTTP or SMTP protocols to use the Internet. What's important is that the protocols ultimately enable a seamless and user-friendly experience.

Ripple is a Shared, Common Ledger

Every financial firm manages a ledger of accounts of some sort. In a digital world, payments are essentially just updates to the database. A bank can transfer funds between in-house accounts by effectively moving \$1,000 from cell C1 to cell D1. The complexity arises from the fact that every firm has its own proprietary ledger, and



The Ripple Protocol

two firms running two different systems cannot easily communicate directly. On a high level, one can think of Ripple as a neutral, open-source ledger that connects financial institutions and networks, and on which developers can build innovative payment applications. If every firm's back end can communicate with Ripple, then the protocol can act as a universal link between institutions globally. Ripple offers an improvement to existing solutions because, like email, Ripple is totally neutral and free. It is not controlled by any country or region. And unlike centralized solutions, no company can impose future costs to use the network.

A Compelling Alternative for Interbank Transfer Systems

There are several features of the Ripple protocol that make Ripple a compelling alternative to the current interbank transfers systems. Currently, interbank funds transfers impose financial and operational costs on financial institutions, which help dictate the retail prices consumers and businesses pay. In addition, counterparty risk and settlement delays are factors that banks and their customers need to constantly manage.

These costs and risks are most pronounced in international transactions. Today, each country has its own domestic interbank transfer system, such as the ACH system in the U.S. or the Bankers' Automated Clearing Services (BACS) in the UK. These payment systems enable domestic bank-to-bank transfers, usually routing through the central bank as a clearing agent. These are typically low-cost transactions for banks, but they could take two to five days to settle.

For international transactions, however, there is no global equivalent of ACH. This is partially because there is no trusted, supra-national clearing agent to provide the settlement that central banks provide on a national level. Instead, money moves across borders through a patchwork of correspondent banking relationships, connecting one regional banking center to another.

Correspondent banks are typically large, multi-national banks that maintain accounts in several regional banking systems. These correspondent banks act as a domestic agent's bank in international markets and could process transactions, accept deposits or conduct other business activities on behalf of domestic banks. For example, a small or mid-sized U.S. bank could transact with a European bank through the services of a correspondent bank with a presence in the U.S. and in Europe. These correspondent relationships are governed by bilateral agreements between financial institutions. For a more detailed discussion on correspondent banking, see "A closer look at correspondent banking" on page 33.

For businesses, consumers, and banks, the costs of correspondent banking could add up over many transactions. First, each correspondent bank introduces a per-transaction cost known as a lifting fee. Second, businesses or consumers typically bear the cost of currency conversion (i.e. the FX spread), which is dictated by the correspondent. Third, small/mid-size banks are typically required to deposit funds as collateral in an account at their correspondent bank as part of the arrangement. This "liquidity" cost varies depending on each bilateral arrangement and the perceived risk of each bank.

The Ripple Protocol

Moreover, each correspondent banking relationship introduces settlement delays, and the more complicated a correspondent banking network gets for a particular funds transfer, the longer the businesses and consumers need to wait to access funds. This could place small and mid-size banks at a disadvantage competing with larger peers who can often provide a better customer experience for international transactions.

Inefficiencies in International Funds Transfers

The following is a simple illustrative example of how an international payment from a U.S. account holder (say, a U.S. importing business) to a EU account holder (say, a German exporting business) is handled through correspondent banking channels. The example below illustrates how the funds move after the U.S. account holder initiates the payment.

If the U.S. Bank does not have an EU banking license, which is typical of most small and mid-sized banks, then the U.S. Bank first transfers the funds to a large U.S. bank, its domestic correspondent bank. However, given that these banks operate different core account ledgers, they are unable to transact directly. Thus, the U.S. Bank routes the funds through the Federal Reserve, which then relays the funds to the domestic correspondent bank. These funds are transferred via the ACH system.

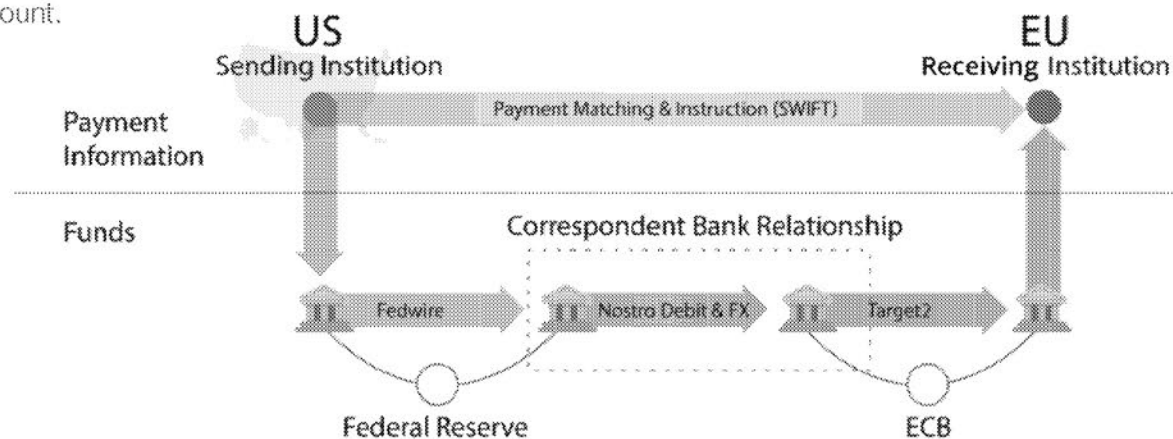
The correspondent bank maintains an account in the EU banking system, known as a nostro account, which is pre-funded with euros. After receiving USD funds via ACH, the domestic correspondent bank then initiates an offsetting EUR transfer from its nostro account to the beneficiary's bank in the EU banking system. Again, given that these EU banks also operate different account ledgers, the EU correspondent bank needs to route the funds via the European Central Bank, which acts as a clearing agent and finally relays the funds to the European bank where the German exporting business has an account.

SWIFT: Messaging vs. Funds Transfer

The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) provides a network that enables financial institutions worldwide to send and receive information about financial transactions in a secure, standardized and reliable environment.

SWIFT is often colloquially thought of as "international wire." However, it only provides for messaging and does not provide for funds settlement.

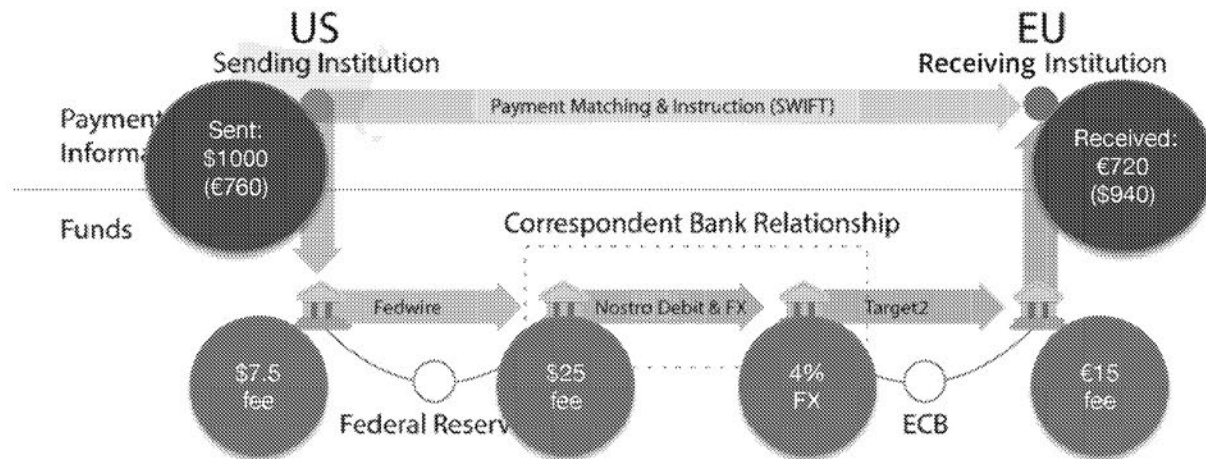
Settlement still occurs through a patchwork of regional rails. Ripple can provide a free, international rail that can co-exist with SWIFT messages.



The Ripple Protocol

A key takeaway here is that there is no direct linkage between the U.S. and EU banking systems save for a handful of multi-national correspondent banks that maintain funded accounts in both regions and charge for the service of effecting funds transfer between them.

International transactions need to go through a series of hops between domestic banks, central banks and correspondent banks. Each hop represents an additional layer of cost (usually a per transaction fee), risk (settlement and counterparty risk), and delay. Additionally, international transactions introduce FX conversion fees (for businesses/consumers) and currency reserve management costs (for banks). The diagram below, for all its complexity, shows a relatively simply example between two heavily trafficked regions/currencies. The path between two developing market regions can be significantly more complex and costly, and in some cases, non-existent.



The Double-Spend Problem: Bitcoin's Breakthrough

Transaction settlement has historically been a tri-party arrangement between the sender, the beneficiary, and a trusted third party clearing agent. For example, in the U.S., the Federal Reserve is the trusted clearing agent that operates a ledger shared between banks. In retail payments, a player like PayPal is a clearing agent that operates a ledger shared by its retail users.

The need for a clearing agent stems from what technologists refer to as the double spending problem. A digital USD balance is just an entry in a ledger. It is the liability of its issuer – a promise to pay the bearer on demand – and it is underpinned by the assets held by a bank or custodian.

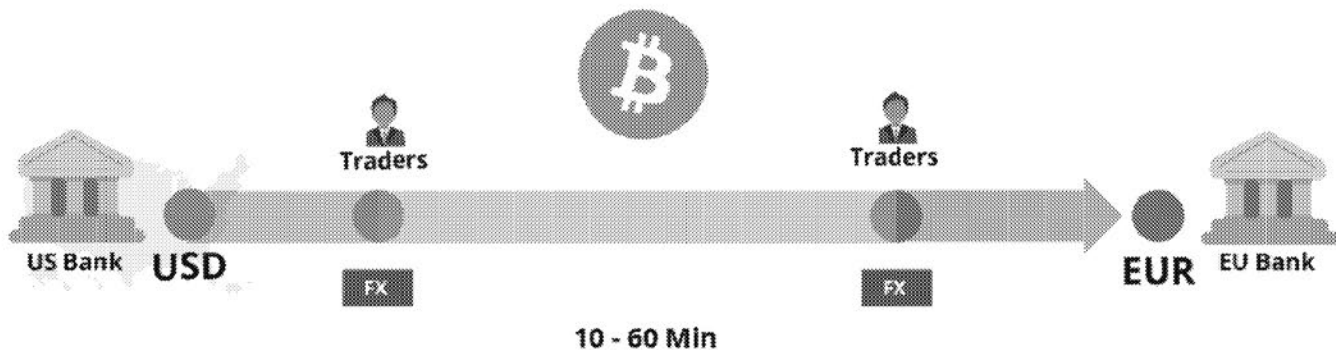
Without the Federal Reserve acting as a trusted clearing agent, a bank could conceivably "double spend" its assets and simultaneously send payments to multiple counterparties, which presents significant counterparty risk. Instead, banks deposit funds with the Federal Reserve, and the Fed can move assets between their accounts with enough visibility to ensure the solvency of payments. Or in the retail example, users deposit funds with Paypal, and Paypal can ensure that a user's assets are not double spent.

The Ripple Protocol

The Bitcoin protocol offered a novel solution to the double spend problem. In the Bitcoin protocol, a network of interconnected computers collectively managed a ledger which tracks ownership of digital assets (bitcoins). This eliminated the need for a clearing agent, thus enabling the peer-to-peer transfer of funds with no intermediaries. This theoretically eliminates many of the fees and underlying counterparty risk.

However, the Bitcoin protocol - like most other digital currency protocols - requires users to transact in the protocol's native digital currency (i.e. Bitcoin users must transact in bitcoins, or BTC).

The exhibit below illustrates how the same U.S. importer business can transfer funds to the German exporter business via the Bitcoin protocol. First, the U.S. business converts USD into BTC using a bitcoin service provider. BTC can then be transferred directly to the beneficiary's bitcoin account. Next, the German business service provider converts the BTC into Euros, and finally, the bitcoin service provider delivers Euros to the German business. The German business then deposits the amount into its EU Bank. The German business then deposits the amount into its EU Bank.



Bitcoin's technology is a conceptual improvement that removes much of the friction in the current process for interbank transfers. The protocol enables peer-to-peer transaction settlement and thus circumvents the complicated and costly correspondent banking framework. This has the potential to provide users with both cost savings and faster settlement. However, the fact that the Bitcoin protocol requires users to transact in BTC introduces some new frictions:

- Exchanges or bitcoin payment processors impose transaction fees to convert in and out of bitcoin.
- Liquidity to convert in and out of BTC may be limited or costly.
- Though many users immediately convert out of BTC upon receipt, there is still ten to sixty minutes of currency volatility that is unavoidable while the bitcoin network confirms transactions. YTD, the average hourly trading range for BTC/USD has been 1.5% with outlier moves as high as 20% over a sixty-minute window. This volatility can entirely consume the savings of using bitcoin, and then some.
- Even if the volatility of BTC is significantly reduced, there is no way to guarantee the fiat value that the beneficiary will receive (without a third party taking the price risk) which presents challenges for this schema to comply with Consumer Financial Protection Bureau mandates.

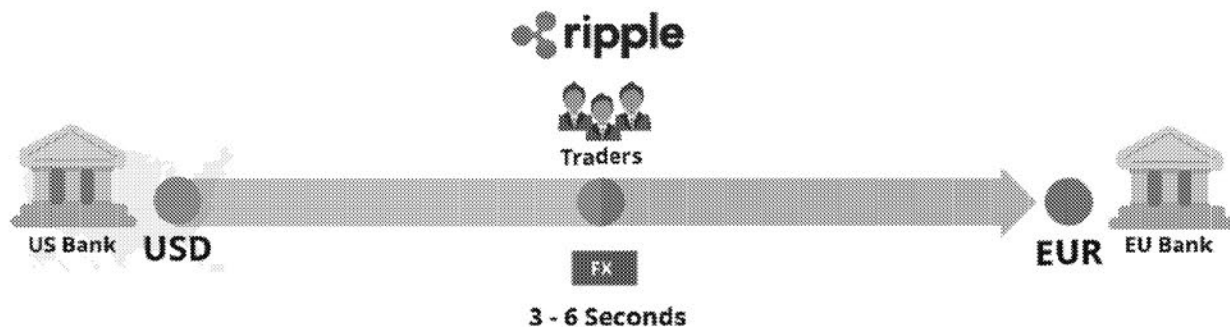
How the Ripple Protocol Works

How Ripple Works

The Ripple protocol builds upon – and in some ways improves on – other digital currencies. Like other digital currencies, the Ripple protocol enables peer-to-peer transaction settlement through a decentralized network of interconnected computers. This eliminates several of the fees and counterparty risk involved in interbank fund transfers.

However, in contrast to other digital currencies, the Ripple protocol is completely currency agnostic and users are not required to convert local currency into Ripple's native currency (XRP or "ripples"). Additionally, rather than attempt to circumvent traditional financial institutions, Ripple relies on financial institutions to function as (1) gateways into and out of the Ripple network, and (2) market makers to provide liquidity for FX conversion by posting bids/asks for each currency pair. Ripple routes each transaction to the trader(s) with the best price in the network.

Thus, in the same transaction discussed above, the U.S. importer's bank would directly plug into Ripple and initiate a USD to EUR transaction. Market makers will compete for the transaction by posting bid/ask for EUR/USD. Ripple will ensure the market maker posting the cheapest offer fulfills the transaction. This market maker will thus, buy USD from U.S. Bank and sell Euros to the EU Bank.



The illustrative example points to several potential advantages of using the Ripple Protocol for interbank transfers.

- First, because, users are not required to convert to XRP in order to transact on the Protocol, the sender of the funds only needs to worry about one fee, which is the FX spread. This spread, moreover, is minimized given Ripple's algorithm to route transactions to the lowest spread on the network.
- Second, because Ripple is not intended to be directly customer interfacing, banks continue to control their customers' experience. Thus, banks could ultimately decide how much of the cost savings to pass on to their customers.
- Third, transactions on the Ripple network typically settle within a few seconds. This enables banks to grant their customers faster access to their funds, improving their overall customer experience, and improving working capital for businesses.

How the Ripple Protocol Works

- Fourth, since customers continue to interface directly with their bank to access Ripple, KYC/AML and compliance requirements around customer interaction are already in place and can largely remain the same.

Summary table of different messaging and transaction settlement protocols

	SWIFT	Bitcoin	Ripple
Architecture	Centralized	Decentralized	Decentralized
Settlement Process	Batch clearing & settlement	Proof of Work	Consensus
Speed	2+ business days	10 - 60 minutes	3 - 6 seconds
Peak Volume	19mm Messages/Day ¹	600,000 Transactions/Day ²	86mm Transactions/Day [RL Est.]
Currency	Fiat currencies	BTC only	Universal
Transaction Cost	Operator fees	Mining fee	Security Cost

Bilateral Settlement

Over the past few decades, best practices for funds settlement have trended towards tri-party settlement arrangements. In addition to the two counterparties who are transacting with one another, a third party settlement agent is often involved to mitigate settlement risk.

Staggered hours of operation across different time zones can make it difficult – or sometimes impossible – to settle both sides of a transaction simultaneously. For example, the banking hours of Japan and the U.S.A do not share any hours of overlap. To avoid Herstatt Risk (see inset) a settlement agent will typically receive payment from both counterparties and wait until both sides of the transaction settle before releasing funds. This serves to reduce the counterparty risk that arises from mismatched time zones and varying settlement times.

In contrast to the existing system, the Ripple ledger operates 24/7 and provides for real-time, bilateral settlement, eliminating the need for a third party clearing agent. Two counterparties who are integrated into Ripple can exchange funds or assets simultaneously.

Herstatt Risk

Herstatt Bank was a German bank that went bankrupt in 1974, highlighting to the world an example of settlement risk.

Per Wikipedia: "On June 26, 1974, German regulators forced the troubled Bank Herstatt into liquidation. That day, a number of banks had released payment of Deutsche Marks to Herstatt in Frankfurt in exchange for U.S. Dollars that were to be delivered in New York. Because of time-zone differences, Herstatt ceased operations between the times of the respective payments. The counterparty banks did not receive their USD payments."

This type of foreign exchange settlement risk is now known as Herstatt Risk. CLS Bank was founded in 2002 to mitigate this type of risk.

¹ http://www.swift.com/assets/swift_com/documents/about_swift/SIF_2013_01.pdf

² <https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Scalability>



Key Features of the Ripple Protocol

Key Features of the Protocol

Below are key features of Ripple protocol, which further highlight how it differs from other interbank transfer systems and digital currency protocols:

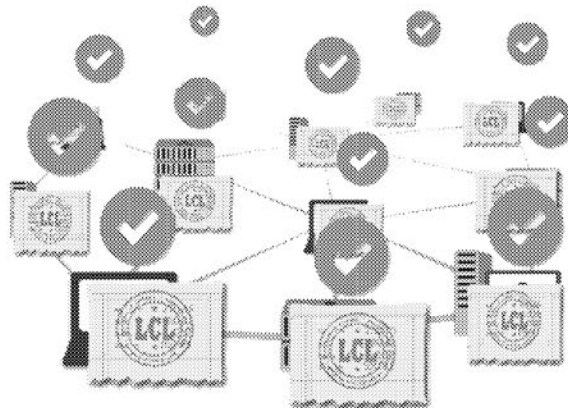
1. Consensus: the Driver of Real-Time Settlement

The Ripple network is a shared public ledger administered collectively by a network of servers. This ledger tracks the accounts and balances of Ripple users. Within the Ripple Network, all transactions are authorized and settled through a process called *consensus*. This process entails a supermajority of Ripple servers mutually agreeing that a transaction within the network is valid before updating the ledger.

Ripple servers use public/private key cryptography to verify whether transactions are valid or not. Each transaction that gets submitted is signed with a unique digital signature, analogous to how people sign paper checks with a unique signature in traditional banking. Ripple servers mathematically verify that the correct signature appears – the signature of the owner of the funds – before including transactions in a new ledger.

Consensus must be reached among a supermajority of connected computers in order to make changes to the ledger. *This is what is known as an atomic process – either a transaction is completely verified, or not.*

This process is what enables the Ripple Network to offer users real-time settlement (typically between 3 to 6 seconds) and bypass the need of a central operator, which as explained above, circumvents layers of fees that financial institutions, business and/or consumer bear for traditional payments. In other words, the process of consensus is what enables fast, secure and decentralized settlement on the Ripple network. This distinguishes Ripple from other digital currency protocols, such as Bitcoin, which rely on a process called proof of work (i.e. mining) to validate transactions on the block chain. Unlike Bitcoin, Ripple does not rely on mining to reach consensus, so it does not consume the large amounts of energy that Bitcoin does, nor is the network's security related to the amount of processing power devoted to it. For a more detailed explanation of the consensus mechanics, please refer to [the Consensus white paper](#) or the links to additional information in the appendix.



Key Features of the Ripple Protocol

2. Currency-Agnostic: a Key Differentiator from Other Digital Currencies

The Ripple protocol also has a native currency called XRP (sometimes pronounced “ripples”) that exists within the network. This is similar to other digital currency protocols, which enable the creation and distribution of a native digital currency. Like other currencies, XRP is known as a crypto currency, or a currency that is verifiable using mathematical properties. These crypto currencies are digital assets, which can be transferred within the network.

Unlike other digital currency protocols, however, Ripple provides users complete currency choice and does not require users to transact in XRP. Instead, XRP is there to provide two key functions: to prevent abuse of the system and to act as a bridge currency for market makers providing liquidity within the network (more on both of these features below). Thus, users can hold balances in one currency and transact in another currency without converting to XRPs in the process.

3. FX In-Stream: Lowering the Cost of FX through Market Maker Competition

Cross currency payments have historically been an area with very healthy margins. The FX component of an international wire transfer can frequently bear a 2% - 4% fee to exchange even the most liquid G10 currencies. Retail remittance pricing is even higher, often at a 5% -10% spread to institutional foreign exchange market pricing.

Ripple has the potential to meaningfully bring down these costs by making payment FX rates competitive on a per transaction basis.

The Ripple network translates currencies by routing orders through market makers competing to earn bid/ask spread. These market makers are important sources of liquidity within the network and are primarily financial institutions with a business in currency or securities market making (i.e. banks, hedge funds, quantitative trading shops). Market makers compete for business within the Ripple network, posting orders to buy and sell different currency pairs to facilitate payments.

The Ripple Protocol is designed to route every transaction to the cheapest price available in the market. Thus, the only way an order gets filled is if it is posting the best price for a specific currency pair at the particular time the transaction is executed. As a result, the protocol can lower one of the highest financial and operational costs for financial services companies moving funds across national boundaries.

4. Pathfinding

Ripple’s Pathfinding Algorithm further improves on market maker pricing by searching for the cheapest path for payments to move across the network.

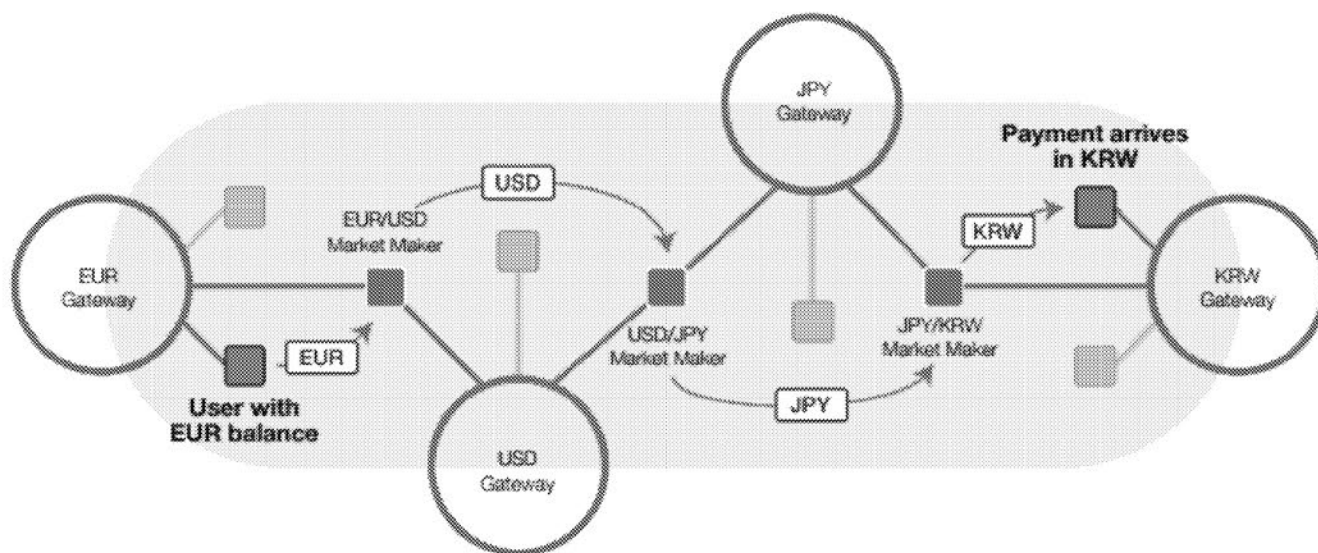


Key Features of the Ripple Protocol

In liquid currency crosses, the cheapest path will often be a direct "one hop" path through one market maker, for example directly from USD to EUR. However, the Ripple pathfinding feature will seek the cheapest path even if it is a more complex route through several intermediary currencies.

In the example below, the sender of a payment holds EUR, and the recipient wants to be paid in KRW. Since there may not be a tight market in EUR/KRW, the payment is routed through several order books to improve the price. Unlike in traditional markets, users are not exposed to legging risk. Ripple executes multi-hop paths as a single atomic transaction. The entire transaction either completes or it never happens – there is no way for a payment to get "stuck" en route. Since Ripple transactions are just updates to a distributed ledger, multiple legs can be executed at the same instant as they are all included in the same ledger update. There is no counterparty risk to intermediaries.

Pathfinding: EUR to KRW



Summary of key features and benefits of the Ripple Protocol

Cost Factor	Ripple Solution		Funds Transfer
Settlement speed	Point-to-point	→	Real-time
Settlement risk	Atomic process	→	Straight-through processing ³
FX rate	Marketplace for FX traders to compete	→	Least-cost FX

³ Straight-through processing enables the entire payment lifecycle to be conducted electronically without the need for manual intervention or re-keying. Current international wires can have a failure rate of 2-10% depending on the institution, requiring human intervention to remedy.

Overview of the Ripple Currency (XRP)

Ripple Currency (XRP): Overview

The Ripple protocol has a native currency called XRP (sometimes referred to as “ripples”), which performs several key functions within the network. XRP, like other digital currencies, is a math-based currency (also known as cryptocurrency), which is a digital asset with verifiable mathematical properties. As a digital asset, ownership of XRP can be directly transferred peer-to-peer.

Just like bitcoin exists natively on the blockchain, XRP exists natively on the Ripple network as a counterparty-free currency. Unlike the Bitcoin Protocol, however, Ripple users can opt not to use XRP as a medium of exchange. Instead, XRP performs two key functions within the network: protect the network from abuse and provide a bridge currency for market makers. More on these functions below.

XRP: Protecting Against Network Abuse

Since the Ripple network is based around a shared ledger of accounts, a malicious attacker could create large amounts of “ledger spam” (i.e. fake accounts) and transaction spam (i.e. fake transactions) in an attempt to overload the network. This is commonly known as a denial-of-service (DoS) attack. In a DoS attack, perpetrators attempt to overwhelm a server with so many communication requests that the server is unable to respond to legitimate requests.

XRP's primary function is to provide a layer of security within the network to protect against these types of attacks.

To protect the network from abusive creation of excess ledger entries, each Ripple account is required to have a small reserve of XRP to create ledger entries. This reserve requirement is 20 XRP (or about \$0.12 at the time of writing). This requirement is intended to be a negligible amount for normal users while preventing a potential attacker from amassing a large number of fraudulent accounts to “spam” the network.

As a second line of defense, with each transaction that is processed, 0.00001 XRP is destroyed (roughly \$0.000000055 at the time of writing). This is not a fee that is collected by anyone – the XRP is destroyed and ceases to exist. This transaction fee is also designed to be negligible for users. But when the network is under heavy load, such as when it is attacked, this fee rapidly rises.

What is a Counterparty-Free Currency?

Traditional currencies like EUR and USD are not natively digital assets. When we send electronic payments, we obviously cannot transfer physical paper bills across the internet. Instead, we exchange bank balances, which are effectively just IOUs that the bank has issued. A bank balance is a promise from the bank that you can redeem your money on demand. But it is nothing more than a promise to repay. All digital fiat money has counterparty risk.

XRP, unlike USD, is a natively digital asset. It can be transferred directly between two parties across the Internet. Sending XRP is akin to exchanging cash USD. There is no counterparty risk involved. You can digitally exchange the asset itself, as opposed to an IOU that represents the asset. Hence, XRP is a counterparty-free digital currency.

Overview of the Ripple Currency (XRP)

The goal of this design is to quickly bankrupt attackers and keep the network functioning smoothly. Attacking the Ripple network can get very expensive, very quickly, but for regular users, the cost effectively remains “free.” In this context, XRP can be thought of as a postage stamp for transactions.

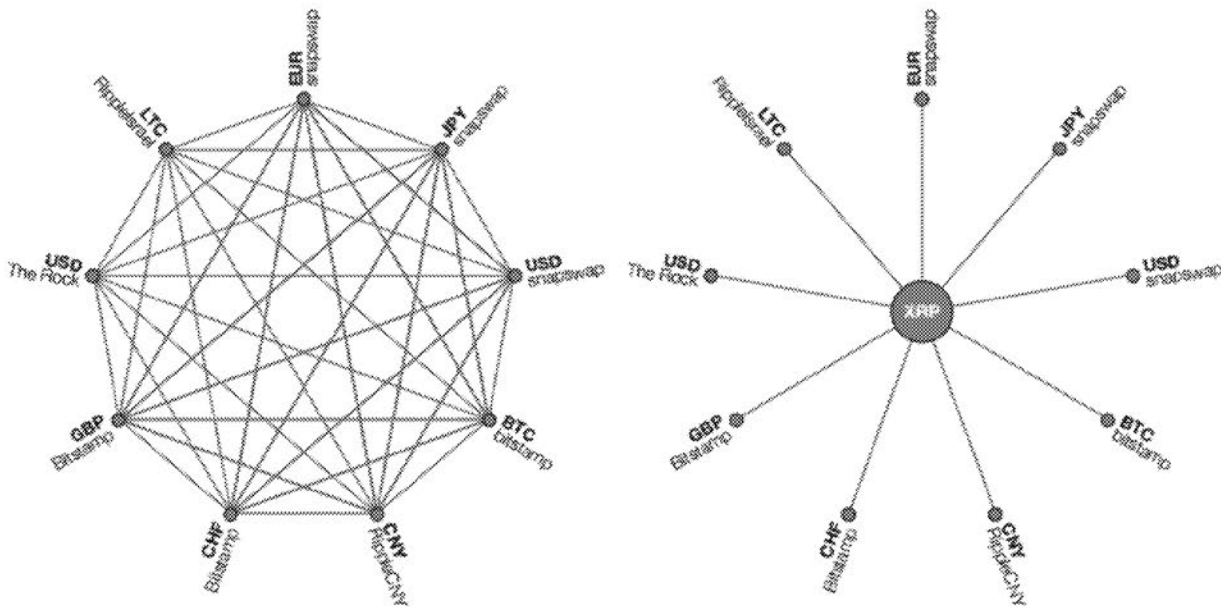
If the price of XRP were to appreciate significantly to the point where sending transactions becomes a non-negligible cost for normal users, there is a mechanism in place to lower (or raise) transaction fees by a supermajority vote of server operators.

XRP: A Bridge Currency for Liquidity

XRP can also serve as an ideal bridge for illiquid currency pairs. In theory, users of the Ripple Network could exchange anything of value. This could include fiat currencies, digital currencies, gold and even items like loyalty points, airline miles, or securities.

On a protocol level, Ripple makes a distinction between both the balance type (USD, EUR, XAU) and the issuing counterparty (Bank A, Bank B, etc.). This is important because USD balances issued by two different banks are technically liabilities of different institutions and have different counterparty risk profiles. From the perspective of the protocol, they are different financial instruments. As the number of assets and the number of counterparties in the network grows, the number of currency pairs can quickly become unmanageable for a market maker.

Instead of quoting every possible currency/gateway combination, XRP can serve as a useful bridging tool for market makers. If every currency is liquid to XRP, it is also liquid to other currencies.



Overview of the Ripple Currency (XRP)

Thus, while Ripple users have complete currency choice – meaning they can hold balances in one currency (such as USD) but transact in any other (such as JPY) – the market makers facilitating those transactions may see holding XRP as an ideal bridge currency.

The role of a “bridge currency” or “vehicle currency” is traditionally played by USD in financial markets. Within the Ripple network, there is a functional reason to prefer XRP. Because XRP is a natively digital asset (as opposed to a balance/liability), it is the only instrument within Ripple that has no counterparty risk, so it can be universally exchanged between market makers with no friction. Also, because it has no counterparty, XRP never has third party fees attached to it.

Ripple Labs believes that an increase in the number of counterparties and asset types in the network adds to the utility of XRP and creates demand for XRP in the long run.

Ripple Labs: Overview

An Overview of Ripple Labs

Ripple Labs is the creator of the Ripple Protocol and focuses on three primary areas.

First, as a software developing company, Ripple Labs provides the core technology for transaction settlement, developing and maintaining the code of the protocol. Second, Ripple Labs builds new tools to allow developers to build user-friendly applications, whether those end users are consumers, merchants or other institutions. Ripple Labs helps incubate these ideas but does not typically take a cut of ownership in order to maintain its neutrality. Third, Ripple Labs pursues partnerships to expand the Ripple network of financial institutions, users and market makers, providing APIs to access the protocol.

Ripple Labs has raised capital from some of the leading venture capital and technology firms, including Google Ventures, Andreessen Horowitz, LightSpeed Venture Partners, IDG Capital Partners, and Founders Fund. In addition, Ripple Labs continues to attract a diverse set of talented individuals with experience in relevant technology and financial services companies, including Apple, Google, Square, Twitter, e-Loan, Fiserv, Promontory Financial Group, Goldman Sachs, and the U.S. Federal Reserve.

Historically, information protocols, like HTTP and SMTP, were impossible to monetize directly. Ripple Labs is not a financial services provider and thus does not charge for using the network. The Ripple protocol, however, could in fact be monetized through its native currency, XRP. By design, 100 billion units of XRP were created at Ripple's inception, and per the protocol rules, no more XRP can ever be created.

Ripple Labs plans to retain 25% of all XRP issued to fund operations (and hopefully turn a profit) and distribute the rest to incent the participation of market makers, gateways, and consumers to utilize the protocol. Given that there is a finite number of XRP, as demand for XRP grows, the value of XRP should appreciate. In this manner, Ripple Labs believe that its incentives are aligned with those of protocol's users – both want the protocol to reach its full potential and scale.

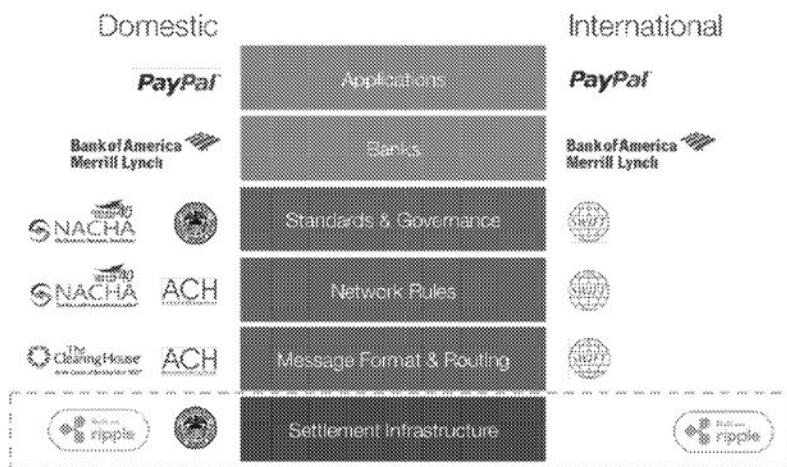
Potential Use Cases

Ripple: Focused on Transaction Clearance and Settlement

The following table is a simple look at the several layers in the payments ecosystem, with different financial services and payments companies specializing in certain segments.

The bulk of the innovation in payments is occurring at the top of the stack: companies like Square, Paypal, and Stripe are creating elegant user interfaces and user experiences, but these services are still riding on top of the old, antiquated infrastructure.

Ripple Labs is one of the few companies innovating at the very bottom of the payments stack, focused on providing a free, real-time settlement infrastructure for the world. Ripple Labs is not itself consumer facing and is not a provider of financial services or a custodian of funds. Instead, the technology provides an alternative rail for financial services, payments, and retail companies that build consumer/merchant interfacing applications. These companies can leverage Ripple's settlement system to provide customers with a better experience and reduce operational costs.



Note: Corporate logos in graphic above are for illustrative purposes only

If widely adopted, Ripple's peer-to-peer, decentralized settlement infrastructure would replace the current settlement system for funds transfers. However, the other layers on the payments stack would be unchanged. Financial services institutions, developers, and payment processors would continue to focus on their strengths and directly integrate their services on top of a more efficient transaction settlement system.

Banks and payment processors will continue to acquire and interface with their end-customers (business and/or consumers). Regulatory bodies like the Federal Reserve will continue to set and enforce regulatory standards. Messaging standards like SWIFT can be easily integrated into Ripple as well.

Several "networks" or clubs of financial institutions may ultimately form on top of Ripple's common settlement protocol. For example, NACHA (the North American Clearing House Association that governs the ACH network in the U.S.) could create standard rules that allow for payment reversibility, compliance, dispute resolution, etc. between member banks on the Ripple network. The same can be true for SEPA region banks in Europe.

Potential Use Cases

Potential Use Cases

This low cost, real-time settlement system can have numerous potential future applications. Ripple Labs business development efforts have been primarily focused on addressing two current pain points for financial institutions: intra-group transfers and inter-bank transfers.

Intra-Group Transfers

Large, diversified financial services institutions will often operate separate core ledger systems in different business lines. This is especially common among companies that were formed through multiple acquisitions over the years, where ledger system integrations can be challenging and costly.

For example, a financial conglomerate that operates a brokerage and a retail bank may never have integrated the brokerage and checking account ledger properties after an acquisition. In this case, if a bank's customer wanted to transfer cash from her brokerage account to her checking account maintained in the same financial institution, the financial services company needs to move the cash outside its system via ACH. As described above, the transfer could take up to 3 days to settle. Not having access to these funds results in a working capital challenge to the bank and the bank's customer. There are additional operating and compliance costs associated with expatriating and repatriating funds.

Ripple can provide a relatively turnkey solution to integrate ledger-based properties within an institution.

Inter-Bank Transfers

Domestically, inter-bank transfers appear similar to the intra-group transfers described above. In this case, a domestic financial institution would need to use the ACH system to transfer the cash to another domestic financial institution. Once again, the receiving bank (and the bank's customer) will not have access to the cash until the transaction settles in up to 3 days.

International inter-bank transfers, however, have many more pain points given the lack of a global payment rail. Instead, money moves from one regional bank system to another through a series of correspondent banking relationships. Correspondent banks are financial institutions that can conduct business transactions, such as process payments, accept deposits and transfer securities on behalf of other institutions. Correspondent banks help domestic banks conduct these business transactions in foreign jurisdictions.

As explained above, these international transactions need to go through a sequential process, where transactions take several hops. Each hop adds a layer of fees, counterparty risk and settlement delay. These fees and risks vary depending on how complex the correspondent network is. Some transactions (particularly for funds going to certain developing countries) navigating through an extensive correspondent bank network involving several hops could take up to 15 days to settle.

Potential Use Cases

What are the Advantages of Using Ripple?

The Ripple network relies on industry partnerships to reach its full potential. These partnerships include financial services institutions, including banks, payment processors and other money transmitters, which can integrate their services on top of Ripple's back-end settlement solution. The following are a few compelling reasons for potential partners to build on top of Ripple:

For Banks

Ripple's technology can enable banks to optimize internal payments operations (e.g. back-office) and provide new and enhanced external payments services to customers (e.g. retail, commercial and institutional clients). By reducing fees associated with correspondent banking and shortening the cash cycle, Ripple's distributed network eliminates many of the costs and risks involved in the current ecosystem for banks. In addition, banks can leverage market maker competition to lower their FX cost for international transactions. Importantly, Ripple also eliminates the need for banks to post reserves/collateral to their correspondent bank, improving working capital.

While financial service providers could lower wholesale costs of payments with Ripple, the protocol does not interfere with a bank's relationship with its end customers. This includes customer acquisition, service and pricing. Thus, the financial services business continues to determine retail prices of payment services for customers. As a result, Ripple allows banks to continue monetizing their most attractive asset – their account holders.

Banks are also best suited to act as gateways given their extensive experience in complying with financial services regulations, anti-money laundering (AML) and know your customer (KYC) rules. As a result, having well regulated entities, such as banks as gateways could help enhance the security of the network and increase confidence for all users, potentially leading to more payment volume.

For Payment Processors or Money Transfer Operators

Ripple can also enable payment processors and money transmitters to integrate into Ripple and offer their customers real-time settlement. Rather than replace existing systems, Ripple's open nature makes it easy to integrate into the Ripple network, enabling existing network rules and processes to remain in place.

Given the intensifying competition in payments and money transfer ecosystems, leveraging the Ripple Protocol could provide payment processors and money transfer networks a competitive advantage. These companies would benefit from a lower wholesale cost of payments and money transfers. However, the protocol does not set retail prices. As a result, payment processors and money transfer operators would have flexibility to compete on price while managing profit margins. For a more detailed discussion on the payments and money transfer ecosystems, see "A closer look at electronic payments" and "A closer look at international money transfers" on pages 37 and 40, respectively.



Potential Use Cases

Over time, Ripple is likely to erode the marginal cost of payments as companies compete on price. We believe that a meaningful increase in the volume of payments could serve as an offset to a decline in per-payment margins. The emergence of a "value web" could do for payments what the information web did for information sharing – when communications became fast and cheap, the volume of communications grew exponentially. Increased payment volume could come from more international transactions, higher penetration of B2B volumes or micro-transactions and increased inclusion of the 2 billion underbanked individuals. It is difficult to definitively say whether margin erosion or payment volume growth will ultimately drive the industry towards higher or lower profitability.

For example, it is currently not economically viable to send \$200 internationally, because fees would typically account for such a large percentage of the total payment value. If the marginal cost per payment were lower, this and other new market segments could emerge.

For Regulators

Regulators could find it easier to monitor and enforce regulatory standards for transactions that occur on the Ripple network. Under the current interbank funds transfer systems, banks record transactions on separate ledgers. Thus, it could be difficult to follow the flows of funds, particularly in international transactions, which require the funds to go through multiple correspondent banking relationships. Flow of funds within Ripple are easily traced, as all transactions are posted on one giant ledger.

In addition, since regulated banks and other financial institutions integrate in the Ripple Network and provide liquidity, these financial services institutions will continue to comply with their existing regulations, such as anti-money laundering (AML) and know your customer (KYC) rules.

Ripple provides law enforcement and regulators with a single consolidated global ledger with which to monitor economic activity.

For Market Makers

Market makers play an important role within the Ripple network. These financial institutions provide liquidity by competing for FX trades. Market makers earn bid/ask spread on trades and will benefit as volume grows on the network.

The foreign exchange market is known to be among the most liquid markets in the world, yet retail and B2B payments have had persistently wide margins. This provides a strong incentive for market makers to participate in a space where many market making firms historically have not had a seat at the table.

For Corporate Treasuries

Real time payments can provide working capital improvements in many capacities. For example, currently, in order to make payroll on the 30th of the month, a company will typically need to send funds 5 days before the